in Sumatra and the Malay States as a ground cover and green-manure plant, has already shown, from a previous introduction, its probable value for these purposes in southern Florida. It makes a dense matted growth and thrives under Florida conditions. It needs to be extensively tested in the Gulf States and studied from the standpoint of varietal differences and adaptation.

The Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*, No. 66649) of India and Ceylon is a most interesting and useful plant. Whether or not it will succeed in the continental United States is yet to be determined, but it is possible that it can be grown in southern Florida and perhaps in other places. The many uses to which it is put in its native habitat make it seem indispensable to the native population. It furnishes food, drink, and fiber, the products in each form being numerous.

Another palm, *Hyphaene thebaica* (No. 66656), known as the Doum palm, is interesting from the fact that it is a most beautiful plant and the only branching palm known.

An unusual series of cotton varieties (*Gossypium* spp., Nos. 66020 to 66026) was received from Italian Somaliland through the director of their agricultural department. These are mostly local varieties developed by the Somaliland natives, and should be of special value for semiarid regions of the Southwest.

Although the Amur grape (*Vitis amurensis*, No. 65960) with its brilliant autumnal coloring is usually considered from the standpoint of an exceptionally hardy ornamental vine, it should be worth the attention of grape growers desiring to obtain vigorous hardy varieties for the northernmost parts of the United States and Alaska.

An Ecuadorian highland relative of the papaya (*Carica candamarcensis*, No. 66651) is reported to have small, acid-flavored fruits used for jams and preserves. This will suggest to subtropical fruit breeders the possibility of hybridization with the idea of varying the flavor and extending the growing area of the common papaya.

Three species and one variety of Magnolia (Nos. 66077 to 66080), all native to western China, were received from Léon Chénault, Orleans, France. All of these are practically unknown in American horticulture and promise to be desirable additions to a very popular group of ornamental trees.

As a subtropical ornamental climbing shrub, *Bauhinia galpini* (No. 66148) appears to have considerable merit. It attains a height of 10 or more feet under favorable conditions, and the brick-red flowers appear continuously from spring till fall.

A number of species of the so-called butterfly bushes have become popular ornamentals in those parts of the country not having severe winters. One of the handsomest of the genus (*Buddleia colvilei*, No. 65758), native to the Himalayas, has large loose clusters of crimson flowers. It is practically unknown in American horticulture and should be tested in southern California and the Gulf States.

The botanical determinations of these introductions have been made and the nomenclature determined by H. C. Skeels, and the descriptive matter has been prepared under the direction of Paul Russell, who has had general supervision of this inventory.

ROLAND MCKEE,
Acting Senior Agricultural Explorer in Charge.

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